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TOMORROW.

ABOUT this time of year—two months before the end of school—that group of college students which expects to receive the sheepskins early in June, begins wondering just what's going to happen after graduation. Being a senior in college—a power on the campus, an individual respected and looked up to by timorous underclassmen—thinking students realize, is really one grand spree of glory before starting in as a freshman again in the world outside.

Some cockiness and egoism flaunted by this high and mighty group would be dampened if its members would look a few months ahead, if they would pause a moment and contemplate the stream of life's activity into which the college tributary flows. They are rapidly nearing the confluence but seem unable to understand that few big fish in the campus brook are worth angling for in the river toward which they are swimming.

"What'll I Do Now" is the subject of an informative article in the April issue of McCall's magazine. Written by Rita S. Halle, it is expressly for the college man and woman who, diploma in hand, are standing on the threshold of their life careers.

Miss Halle, on consulting a dozen big business men, found one heartening fact—that they are looking for college graduates—capable college graduates. This fact is attested the country over by the array of business representatives who annually invade university campuses on the lookout for outstanding men and women preparing for commencement. Graduation is simply that—a commencement into the millrush of activity that will make college life, with its misfortunes, seem like a quiet sun pool.

THE WORLD today is scouting for young men and women whose records of scholarship and activities in college, whose personality, appearance and character, have classed them as leaders. But what about the people who emerge from their university life lacking in some of these essentials?

Fortunately the requirements of business are so diversified that about 60 percent, according to Miss Halle's estimate, find a place on graduating. The other 40 percent is driftwood that floats down life's river, never to be used as timber in boats that ascend it.

The hard task for this 60 percent is to find the respective jobs into which each graduate must fit. Experience in the line of one's chosen endeavor is necessary. Summer work, devoted to practical aspects of the business or profession a young man or woman intends to enter, is recommended by all as a salvation factor when experience is necessary.

This advice given by some of the eminent tycoons of finance Miss Halle interviewed, is too late for seniors to take. Furthermore it is hard for underclassmen to follow because those positions are so often unavailable. But it is something to think about when planning for the vacation ahead.

ONE BUSINESS wizard who talked with Miss Halle listed the following qualities his representatives seek out in inspecting college graduates:

- 1. Training that will enable the man to adjust himself to tomorrow's life which, on the basis of the present speed of the world, will be much different from today's.
2. Ability to think clearly and quickly, which comes from first knowing how to think.
3. The knack of dealing with men that comes from meeting and dealing with all kinds of people.
4. The ability to grasp business principles, to apply practical applications to proven theories, to solve problems hitherto unanswered.
5. The willingness to accept criticism—to be told.

The man or woman who can meet the above requirements will have spent four years in college living a life of balanced ration—stressing first scholastic attainment, and second participation in some activities. In addition must be found those vital internal qualities: depth of character, breadth of vision, lofty ideals, towering ambition.

POINTS OF VIEW.

INTERESTING comments on school spirit arising from the meeting of faculty and student rally committees last Saturday are continued today by two professors interviewed on the matter. In a front page article in this issue they point out difficulties in trying to engender school spirit at Nebraska and disagree with the attitude expressed in yesterday's Nebraskan that there is any cross pull between faculty and students.

As it happens the impressions of Dean Hicks and Professor Darlington about school spirit are not shared by all—or nearly all—faculty members. There are a number of instructors whose attitude fails to take into consideration the student point of view.

There is, however, considerable truth in Professor Darlington's remark that cross pull is most evidenced among student groups rather than between faculty and students. Dean Hicks's observation that faculty members find different ways of expressing their regard for school spirit than is apparent in the student body is undoubtedly also correct.

In any demonstration of school spirit, nevertheless, there arises many difficulties, especially in an institution like Nebraska. Two factors tend to make unified Nebraska sentiment hard to arouse except

on rare occasions. First is the size of the school; second is its coeducational nature.

To get each of the 6,500 students to feel that he or she is an integral part of the university is impossible. This is made doubly difficult because both men and women are enrolled. Men are interested in the cords and cords in the men to the extent that the social aspect overshadows manifestation of school spirit.

Then there are different kinds of school spirit. The cynic scorns rah rah stuff; the rah rah boy wants nothing but hula-halo; the high minded chap thinks school spirit is only genuinely displayed in things other than athletic contests. This divergence in opinion as to the quality of school spirit is what breeds antagonism between some faculty members and students and among student groups. It is this conflict that thwarts attempts at practical cooperation.

To unify sentiment so there will be no cross pull among the students and between them and their instructors when it comes to matters of an all university nature is a problem that will be solved only when an attitude of temperance and tolerance is balanced with a practically unanimous spirit to regard the University of Nebraska in its broader aspect above the many intertwining and intricate organizations which are a part of it.

FRATERNITY PROGRESS

FIGURES issued by a fraternity president and steward at the University of Wisconsin show that ninety-one fraternities and sororities on the Madison campus have "tottering financial structures."

The report states that only fifteen such organizations are able to maintain a \$1,000 surplus which enables them to meet their obligations promptly. The desirability of faculty control of the situation has been considered and rejected, it is reported. A survey made by the student newspaper on the campus shows that merchants are either restless under the burden of credit or else cautious about taking on fraternity or sorority accounts.

The causes for the situation are probably these: Often an organization is operated on no budget at all, with the result that the one-year treasurer is up in the air most of the time.

Organizations with budgets sometimes fall short of filling their membership quota, and hence run into difficulties.

Many organizations are paying off a heavy debt on their chapter houses, taking almost all their income some months.

At Nebraska, the situation is much better than this. Almost every organization is under a budget, and is carefully estimating proposed expenditures. The situation at Wisconsin seems to be primarily the result of the competitive "building war," a struggle to see which group could erect the best and most luxuriously equipped house. On this campus there has been much less of this "keeping up with the Joneses" than elsewhere. There is a lesson for Nebraska Greeks in the Wisconsin state of affairs, however, and one they should not disregard.

At the present time there are fraternities with new houses and piled-up back debts that will take years to pay off. There are others contemplating building which would do better to carefully consider their financial strength before undertaking the expense. One Greek organization on the campus is practically bankrupt and estimates the time required to pay overdue indebtedness as three years.

Nebraska is not a wealthy institution. Its students, with few exceptions, have little money in excess of normal expenditures. In fraternities and sororities, as well as with the individuals, the purse strings must be guarded carefully.

The Student Pulse

Signed contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department. Opinions submitted should be brief and concise.

SUNDAYS AT THE AG COLLEGE

Ag college also wants a library open on Sunday afternoons. Not that Ag students merely want everything that students on the downtown campus have; but since it has been found feasible to open certain libraries there on Sunday afternoons, similar measure could be taken to open the library in Ag hall.

Students in the college of agriculture find that many of their courses require statistical research. Bulletins of numerous and sundry description must be read. Figures and comparisons must be made. Most of the courses require outside reading of books that treat farming subjects or topics closely allied to agriculture. These books cannot be found in any other libraries in the university.

The only opportunity to do this outside reading is during the student's spare time. And what better spare time is there than Sunday afternoons? There is little or nothing to do at that time besides study, and the number of students who would like to "crack down" on some heavy assignments is surprisingly great. The English lesson can probably be done in the student's own room; but not so soils 57, where soil compounds must be investigated, or rural economics 112, where a long list of statistics must be scanned.

Sunday, by decree of university and city officials, has been made a "dead" day. Students with cars find numerous ways to manufacture excitement; but outside of the mobile student class there are those who are content with devoting themselves to profitable study. Why not give them a chance to utilize their time? VON

HANDICAPPED BASEBALL.

Why is it that Nebraska's baseball team cannot seem to get an even "break" with other athletic groups?

Ever since baseball practice was first called indoors some three weeks ago, ball players have been shifted around from one place to another and continually robbed of a place to practice. For instance, this week there is an automobile show in the coliseum. When practice space was requested by the baseball team, the managers were ordered to hold practice in the locker room. Investigation proved there is room enough for four men to play catch there, and no more.

The first game, with Oklahoma, is only three weeks off, and cold weather has prevented any outdoor practice. Renting the coliseum to this organization and that has made indoor practice impracticable. What is the result? In plain language, it is that baseball players are in no sort of condition as yet. Practice space has been so limited that few if any have their arms in shape, to say nothing of their legs. Not once have they had room enough to indulge in any running.

Last year it was the same story. The ball team was left to shift for itself to a great extent. Coach Chippy Rhodes did his best to get practice space and equipment, and it is due to his efforts

principally that Nebraska turned out the championship team of the conference. Each request for practice space indoors last season was countered by statements from Director Gish that if the baseball team made any sort of a showing last year, it would get plenty of aid this spring.

Either Mr. Gish has forgotten his promise or has gone back on his word, for up to date the players have had little if any opportunity to work kinks out of their throwing arms. They have been given only meager equipment, which has included only old baseballs left from last season. The team was promised new equipment as well as practice space, and that promise too has gone disregarded.

This disregard for their welfare is far from pleasing to members of the baseball team, who have shown their displeasure by failure to report for practice. They cannot see the use of trying to develop a smooth working machine when they are given no support by the institution which they represent, and their ire is well founded.

The coming of good weather may solve the practice problem if it is soon, but the time is so short that observers do not deem it wise to wait until the winds see fit to favor the Cornhusker nine. Even then, the problem of equipment will remain, and there is no assurance that it will be solved.

It is the ardent hope of this writer that the conditions outlined herein may be improved in the near future. Otherwise, Nebraska is exceedingly likely to find herself with a schedule of baseball games and no team with which to play them. SIDELINE OBSERVER.

TRYING TO PARK

A short time ago The Daily Nebraskan proposed a plan to remedy the shortage of parking space on the campus. It proposed that another line of cars be put on the drill field, and that one side of Twelfth, north of R, be used for diagonal instead of parallel parking.

Immediately upon being consulted, the operating superintendent of the university put a damper upon the suggestion. First, he said, there could be no student cars put upon the drill field. Instructors, it seems, were eagerly awaiting that privilege themselves.

We would like to suggest that, if the instructors' care were placed upon the drill field, there would be more space left upon Twelfth and upon R for student cars. This "2 plus 2 equals 4" idea seems to have escaped the superintendent entirely. And, since there appears to us no logical reason

MILESTONES AT NEBRASKA

MARCH 26, 1925.

The members of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet for the coming year were selected.

Members of the Kosmet Klub reported that rehearsals for "Tut Tut" were progressing favorably. Forty baseball team candidates enjoyed a staff practice at the Rock Island park.

1920.

John Pickett was elected captain of the baseball team. The athletic department prepared four new tennis courts. The College Book Store begged seniors to order their invitations at once.

1915.

Thirty seniors were made Phi Beta Kappa's. Coach "Jumbo" Stiehm spoke at an alumni banquet at the Fontenelle in Omaha.

Dr. C. H. Judd of Chicago lectured in the temple.

1910.

Vacation; no paper.

1905.

The Board of Regents granted Librarian Weyer a four months leave of absence.

The senior class president appointed the Ivy Day orator and the Baseball Manager.

The state senate passed a bill empowering the regents to condemn necessary lands.

A STUDENT LOOKS AT PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

BY DAVID FELLMAN.

PROHIBITION.

THE debate on prohibition has become so acute that The Daily Nebraskan has taken to publishing the opinions of various students on this important matter. There can possibly be no better indication of the tremendous amount of interest which this issue has stirred up. In the halls of congress, in the lecture room and parlor, on the street—everywhere, disputations of varying degrees of heat and reason are rampant. Facts may be rare, as facts usually are, but of opinions there is a rich, thick harvest.

THE difficulty of drawing conclusions, from an examination of the welter of opinions before us, is very great. The Literary Digest straw vote, so far, indicates that a large majority of the people are in favor of the repeal or modification of the eighteenth amendment or of the Volstead act. The poll, of course, gives us no inkling of just what form of modification is favored. This is an important, even a crucial issue. One can favor some form of deviation from the status quo without being in favor of an out and out abandonment of the general principle of prohibition. On the whole, however, I regard the results of this poll quite inconclusive as an expression of American sentiment.

THE published statements of the men whose opinions carry weight seem to be more favorable to a retention of the general system we have today. The recent statement of George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, is of great importance. After eight months of study of this problem, this distinguished public spirited man, who has always been regarded as a dripping wet, declares that prohibition "can be measurably enforced, although human appetite is widespread." His conclusion is that the enforcement of the dry law has steadily improved, and that with administrative changes, its efficacy is susceptible of even greater improvement. Among others who have similarly expressed

why this should not be done, we would like to ask why it is not being done? Obviously, we need the space. Obviously, this would give it to us.

Diagonal parking upon North Twelfth, he further says, would be dangerous. We also fail to see why this is true. The street is wide enough, at least for diagonal parking on but one side. If the speed limit is not being enforced, we do not see what parking has to do with the question. Why not arrest a few speeders? This is the way the downtown traffic is handled. When drivers speed on O street, do they widen the street to give them more room, and thus eliminate the danger? No. They pinch a few, and the rest slow down.

We fail to see any rhyme or reason for the way in which the student traffic question is being handled. And it really is aggravating to drive up from south Lincoln, and then waste a half hour and a gallon or two of gasoline in hunting a place to park. Why not fix it? E. W.

LONG WINDED PROFESSORS.

SUCH is the title that might be applied to a few of the members of the faculty who find it necessary to monopolize a portion of the ten minute period between classes. In justice to the major part of the faculty such a classification should be limited to a decided minority. But what inconvenience that minority can render!

Do professors who are guilty of this offense realize the hardship they are working on the students in their classes? For instance, a student may have a class in a remote part of the campus. The professor holds his class to complete his lecture four or five minutes after the bell has sounded. The next hour the student may have a class at the opposite side of the campus. He must traverse a distance which will require the better part of the ten minutes allowed between classes. The result of the delay in the former class causes the student to be late to his next. Some professors object to tardiness. What's the student to do?

Professors who hold over classes to complete lectures or explain assignments are defeating their purposes. The bustle of preparing to leave, the restlessness of the class does not add to the receptiveness with which the words of the professor should be received. His message will go unheeded by the majority. This will result in time lost by all concerned.

Blessings on those faculty members who realize when it is time to close a lecture and then do so.

DILLER A. DOLLAR.

Exhibit of Playthings Of Former Times Will Be Picked for Display

Bringing back the old days when fathers of today spent every spare minute "shooting" marbles and mother as a girl "snapped" beans, an exhibit of former childhood recreation is planned by Charles E. Brown, director of the state museum at Lincoln.

From the carnelian for which youngsters thirty years ago spent as much as 20 cents the cheap little clay "grinny," every variety of marble will be shown. To make the display as complete as possible, Mr. Brown suggests that gifts of marbles used twenty or thirty years ago will be gladly accepted by the museum.

"Marbles today are very different in coloring and character from those of years ago," explained Mr. Brown. "The only exception is stone agates which are still obtainable."

Among old varieties are the gay, striped glass agates, the bull's eye agates of hard brown porcelain with an encircling band of blue about the four bull's eyes; the brandy agate with flecks of silver in the glass, and milk and flint agates.

"Shooting marbles was a real sport in the old days," reminisces Mr. Brown. "Experts made a science of it. Young men of fifteen and sixteen didn't roll the marbles as small boys do today—they aimed and shot. When 'sharpshooters' staged a ring game with

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carnelians, which are made of real agate, not stone, a whole ring of spectators would form. "Girls sometimes played 'holey' but bean games were more popular. The favorite was snapping beans with the first or second finger and thumb into the hole made in the ground. The game of 'jacks' which is still well liked was also popular. Other games which will be shown in the exhibit are those using peg tops and splitting tops, and running games which will be demonstrated with pictures.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Cornell university, Ithaca, New York—Eighty percent of the average college student's time is spent in eight activities, according to a professor at Cornell.

These are sleeping, attending classes, studying, eating, working for pay, walking, physical exercise and "bull sessions."

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